

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, Jan'y 11, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.

The Governor's Message.

Was delivered to the joint convention of the two Houses yesterday. The assembly chamber was densely filled with people, who frequently testified their approbation of the sentiments of the message, by applause. It is a good message. Its exposition of the affairs of the state is lucid and satisfactory, and the portion devoted to national affairs expresses the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of Wisconsin. We have no room for further comments at this time upon this important state document, but may take occasion to speak of it again.

The Correspondence.

All who read the correspondence between the President and the South Carolina commissioners must condemn the conduct of the President in having consultation with them, or agreeing to any arrangement, as he impliedly did by receiving their guarantee that the forts would not be attacked provided he would leave them as they were.

"Until these circumstances are explained in a manner which relieves us of all doubt as to the spirit in which these negotiations shall be conducted, we are forced to suspend all discussion as to any arrangement by which our mutual interests might be amicably adjusted; and, in conclusion, we would urge upon you the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston, under present circumstances. They are a standing menace which renders negotiation impossible, and as our recent experience shows, threaten speedily to bring to a bloody issue questions which ought to be settled with temperance and judgment."

The President replies on the 30th that he cannot determine the relations between the government and South Carolina, nor recognize the independence of that State. He could therefore only treat with them as private gentlemen.

First Informal.—Cobb 23, Atwood 26, Frisbie 12, Spooner 5, scattering 5.

Second Informal.—Cobb 28, Atwood 32, Frisbie 12, scattering 4.

First Formal.—Cobb 34, Atwood 35, blank 1.

Second Formal.—Cobb 31, Atwood 33, Frisbie 6.

Third Formal.—Cobb 39, Atwood 31, Frisbie 3, blank 2.

Fourth Formal.—Cobb 37, Atwood 31, scattering 2.

BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.—The following were the ballots in the republican caucus for the nomination of speaker of the assembly in the future for the enforcement of the laws.

First Informal.—Cobb 23, Atwood 26, Frisbie 12, Spooner 5, scattering 5.

Second Informal.—Cobb 28, Atwood 32, Frisbie 12, scattering 4.

First Formal.—Cobb 34, Atwood 35, blank 1.

Second Formal.—Cobb 31, Atwood 33, Frisbie 6.

Third Formal.—Cobb 39, Atwood 31, Frisbie 3, blank 2.

Fourth Formal.—Cobb 37, Atwood 31, scattering 2.

To his Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States.

"In compliance with our statement to you yesterday, we now express to you our strong convictions, that neither the constituted authorities, nor any body of the people of South Carolina, will attack or molest the United States forts in the harbor of Charles ton previously to the action of the convention, and we hope and believe, not until an offer has been made through an accredited representative to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and the Federal government, provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into these forts, and their relative military status shall remain as at present.

(Signed) JOHN MCQUEEN,
M. L. BONHAM,
W. W. BOYCE,
LAWRENCE M. KIRK.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1860."

"And here I must, in justice to myself, remark that at the time the paper was presented to me, I objected to the word "pro- posed," as it might be construed into an agreement on my part, which I never would make. They said that nothing was further from their intention. They did not so understand and should not so consider it. It is evident that they could enter into no reciprocal agreement with me on the subject. They did not profess to have authority to do this, and were acting in their individual character. I considered it nothing more in effect than the promise of highly honorable gentlemen to exert their influence for the purpose expressed. Events have proven that they have faithfully kept their promise, although I have never since received a line from any one of them, or from any member of the convention on the subject. It is well known that it was my determination, and this I freely expressed, not to reinforce the forts in the harbor, and thus prevent a collision, until they had been actually attacked, or until I had certain evidence that they were about to be attacked. This paper I received most cordially, and considered it a happy omen that peace might still be preserved, and that time might be thus given for reflection. This is the whole foundation for the alleged pledge on my part, but I acted in the same manner as I would have done had I entered into a positive and formal agreement with parties capable of contracting, though such an agreement would have been in my part, from the nature of my official duties, impossible.

"The world knows that I never sent any reinforcements into Charleston harbor, and I have certainly never authorised any change to be made in their relative military status."

The President then gives an order sent by Secretary Floyd, on the 11th of December, to Maj. Anderson, in which the secretary of war says that, to avoid difficulty, he will send no reinforcements; that Major Anderson must be careful to do nothing to provoke aggression, but must hold the forts to the last extremity, if attacked. He further remarks: "The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorised to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile attack."

The President continues in his letter to the commissioners: "These were the last instructions transmitted to Major Anderson before his removal to Fort Sumpter, with a single exception in regard to a particular which does not in any degree affect the present question."

"Under these circumstances, it is clear that Maj. Anderson acted upon his own responsibility and without authority, unless indeed he had tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act on the part of the authorities of South Carolina, which has not yet been alleged; still he is a brave and honorable officer, and justice requires that he should not be condemned without a fair hearing. Be this as it may, when I learned that Maj. Anderson had left Fort Moultrie and proceeded to Fort Sumpter, my first promptings were to command him to return to his former position, and there to await the contingencies presented in his instructions. This could only have been done with any degree of safety to his command by the concurrence of the S. C. authorities, but before any step could possibly have been taken in this direction, he proceeded immediately to this city, and to-day reported the above facts to Secretary Thomas.

The committee to investigate the great fraud on the interior department at Washington has taken voluminous evidence, and promises a report as large as Covode's.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]
Correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners.

The South Carolina commissioners have gone home, and through their government, given publicity to the correspondence between themselves and the President. The first letter, dated on the 29th of December, is from the Commissioners to the President, in which they transmit a copy of their powers, together with the ordinance of secession passed by their State. They say that it would have been their duty to have notified the President that they were ready to negotiate, but the events of the last twenty-four hours render such an assurance impossible. They continue:

"We came here representatives of an authority which could, at any time within the past sixty days, have taken possession of the forts in Charleston Harbor, but which, upon the pledges given in a manner that we cannot doubt, determined to trust to your honor rather than to its own power. Since our arrival here, an officer of the United States, acting, as we are assured, not only without, but against your order, has dismantled one fort and occupied another, thus altering, to a most important extent, the condition of affairs under which we came."

"Until these circumstances are explained in a manner which relieves us of all doubt as to the spirit in which these negotiations shall be conducted, we are forced to suspend all discussion as to any arrangement by which our mutual interests might be amicably adjusted; and, in conclusion, we would urge upon you the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston, under present circumstances. They are a standing menace which renders negotiation impossible, and as our recent experience shows, threaten speedily to bring to a bloody issue questions which ought to be settled with temperance and judgment."

The President replies on the 30th that he cannot determine the relations between the government and South Carolina, nor recognize the independence of that State. He could therefore only treat with them as private gentlemen.

In reference to the pledge spoken of, he thus recapitulates the facts: "On Saturday, the 8th of December, four of the representatives from South Carolina called upon me and requested an interview. We had an earnest conversation on the subject of these forts, and the best means of preventing a collision between the parties, for the purpose of sparing an effusion of blood. I suggested, for prudential reasons, that it would be best to put in writing what they said to me verbally. They did so. Accordingly, on Monday morning, the 10th inst., three of them presented to me a paper signed by all the Representatives of South Carolina, with a single exception, of which the following is a copy:

To his Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States.

"In compliance with our statement to you yesterday, we now express to you our strong convictions, that neither the constituted authorities, nor any body of the people of South Carolina, will attack or molest the United States forts in the harbor of Charles ton previously to the action of the convention, and we hope and believe, not until an offer has been made through an accredited representative to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and the Federal government, provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into these forts, and their relative military status shall remain as at present.

"Besides all this, you had received formal and official notice from the governor of South Carolina that we had been appointed commissioners, and were on our way to Washington. You knew the implied condition under which we came; our arrival was notified to you, and an hour ap- pointed for an interview.

"Mr. Hutchison introduced a bill relating to judgments on foreclosure cases. Refer red to judiciary committee.

Senate went into committee on governor's message; rose and reported resolution apportioning same, which resolution was laid on the table.

The sergeant-at-arms appointed D. Mc- Bride, of Sparta, assistant.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The following despatch has just been received from Charleston at 11 o'clock at night, too late to get an answer, as required. "Is the Brooklyn ordered to Charles ton? if so you will hear to morrow of a scene of blood unparalleled in a civilized country. If the president is in earnest, he can prevent it by a despatch to the governor or Maj. Anderson. Through him will end all compromises if it goes on, and the best blood of the land will make a gulf, time cannot heal. Let me hear from you at once."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Mr. Lovejoy asked leave to offer a resolution that as the judgment of the house in the present state of the country it would be wise and patriotic for the President to con- fute temporarily the power of commander-in chief of the army and navy on Gen. Scott, and charge him to see that the republic received no detriment.

Mr. Jones and others objected.

Mr. Curtis suggested that the President could delegate no such power.

The Speaker said the resolution was not received, but merely read for information, and besides objections was made.

Mr. Branch hoped that the resolutions would be voted on by yeas and nays. There were no further proceedings on the subject.

Mr. Hickman asked and was excused from serving on the committee to whom was referred the President's message.

He said he had a great many reasons for requesting this. He had serious contemplated the withdrawal of the United States troops from the harbor of Charleston; and second, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanation and giving you the opportunity to vindicate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States."

The commissioners then proceeded to argue that they never made the demand im- puted to them. They said they demanded nothing but such an explanation of events as would restore their confidence in the spirit in which the negotiations should be conducted. They further say that their conversation with the president led to the belief that he had seriously contemplated withdrawing the troops from Charleston harbor. They continue as to the second point, that "the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanation and giving you the opportunity to vindicate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States."

We would observe, first, that even if this were so, it does not avail you for defense, for the opportunity for decision was offered you before those facts occurred. We arrived in Washington on Wednesday. The news from Major Anderson reached here early on Thursday, and was immediately communicated to you. All that day men of the highest consideration, men who had driven successfully to lift you to your greatest office, who had been your tried and true friends through the troubles of your administration, sought you, and entreated you to not let go of the office.

They only asked you to give the assurance that if the facts were so—that if the com- mander had acted without and against your orders, and in violation of your pledges—that you would restore the status quo had pledged your honor to maintain. You refused to decide. Your secretary of war, your immediate and proper adviser in this matter, waited anxiously for your decision, until he felt that delay was becoming dis- honor. More than twelve hours passed, and two cabinet meetings had adjourned, before you knew what the South Carolina authorities had done, and your prompt de- cision at any moment of that time would have avoided the subsequent complications.

They then proceed to show that the act of Major Anderson was an act of war without provocation, and that the government had obtained, and through the mis- placed confidence of the state. They con- clude this:

"Be the issue what it may, of this we are assured, that if Fort Moultrie has been recorded in history as a memorial of Carolina gallantry, Fort Sumpter will live upon the succeeding page as an imperishable testimony of imperishable faith. By your course you have probably rendered civil war inevitable. It is so; if you chose to force this issue upon us, the state of South Carolina will accept it, relying upon Him who is the God of Justice, as well as the God of Hosts, and will endeavor to per- form the great duty which lies before her, hopefully, bravely and thoroughly."

The President continues in his letter to the commissioners: "These were the last instructions transmitted to Major Anderson before his removal to Fort Sumpter, with a single exception in regard to a particular which does not in any degree affect the present question."

"Under these circumstances, it is clear that Maj. Anderson acted upon his own responsibility and without authority, unless indeed he had tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act on the part of the authorities of South Carolina, which has not yet been alleged; still he is a brave and honorable officer, and justice requires that he should not be condemned without a fair hearing. Be this as it may, when I learned that Maj. Anderson had left Fort Moultrie and proceeded to Fort Sumpter, my first promptings were to command him to return to his former position, and there to await the contingencies presented in his instructions. This could only have been done with any degree of safety to his command by the concurrence of the S. C. authorities, but before any step could possibly have been taken in this direction, he proceeded immediately to this city, and to-day reported the above facts to Secretary Thomas.

Lieut. Underwood states that Captain Coste, the commander of the cutter, was an avowed secessionist some time before South Carolina decided to go out, and agreed when the state declared herself out of the Union, to resign and turn the vessel over to him. Lieut. Underwood, but instead of doing so he visited Fort Sumpter before Maj. Anderson took possession of it, and examined it for several hours, and finally placed the cutter in such a position as to leave her at low water high and dry on land. While she was thus situated the secessionists took possession of her, Capt. Coste being still in command, and Lieut. Underwood being his subordinate, was of course powerless to act. Capt. Coste then informed Lieut. Underwood that his services would not be re- quired there any longer, and he proceeded immediately to this city, and to-day reported the above facts to Secretary Thomas.

The committee to investigate the great fraud on the interior department at Washington has taken voluminous evidence, and promises a report as large as Covode's.

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The committee to investigate the great

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Public Meeting.

THE CONSTITUTION! THE UNION!
LAW AND ORDER!

The citizens of Janesville, without regard to party, who are in favor of the constitution as it is, the union of the states now and forever, as well as the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet at the court room on Friday Evening, Jan. 11th, 1861, at 7 o'clock.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Having seen a statement going the rounds of the secular press to the effect that one or more of the Episcopal Clergy of Charleston, South Carolina, had been guilty of a mutilation of the service of the church in omitting the prayer for the President and the general government of the United States, I take pleasure in laying before you the enclosed correspondence, taken from the "Washington Constitution." By inserting the same in your excellent paper, you will oblige many interested in the truth or falsehood of the rumor.

S.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Our reader may have seen a rumor in the papers two or three weeks ago, that our clergy in Charleston had all omitted the Prayer for the President. We thought it too trumpery a rumor even to notice; but it drew forth the following correspondence, which originally appeared in the Washington Constitution:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11th.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—A piece of news in our papers, which I supposed was so unworthy of credit as to pay no attention to it, I find is believed by many of my acquaintances, to the intent that all the clergy of Charleston have left out of our Liturgy, of late, the prayer for our venerable and worthy President and all others in authority. Be good enough to inform me if any, and how many, of our clergy in the Episcopal church have omitted this petition, and oblige yours truly,

C. H. HALL.

To Rev. C. P. Gadsden, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.

Rev. and Dear Brother:—Your letter has just been received. There is no foundation for the report that any of the clergy of Charleston have omitted praying for the President of the United States. There has been no change whatever made, either in praying for our civil rulers or for Congress. The Bishop has set forth a prayer to be used, in addition, for the Legislature during their session, and one for the Convention. I prayed myself, this morning (Wednesday) in the public service, for both President and Congress, and shall do so until the State secedes. The Bishop will then provide for the new order of things, when we shall be no longer one of the United States. However misrepresented in the Northern press, our clergy are all men of law and order. Very truly, your brother in Christ,

C. P. GADSDEN.

Rev. C. H. Hall.

Besides this the *Recorder* says:

We are requested to contradict a statement very generally made, in regard to the omission of the Prayer for the President of the United States, in every Episcopal church in Charleston. To this we add a special statement made in the *Fredericksburg News*, of the 11th inst., to the effect that "there is no foundation for such a report. Not a minister in the State has made any change whatever in the Liturgy. They pray for the President 'most heartily,' and trust that he may be divinely guided in this great crisis."

TEMPERANCE.—The Janesville Total Abstinence League have secured the labors of Dr. Jewett for a course of lectures in this city. We think our community very fortunate in having the benefit of such lectures as are delivered by John B. Gough and Dr. Charles Jewett—two of the most efficient laborers in the cause of temperance, perhaps, in the world. Mr. Gough delights and impresses his hearers, while Dr. Jewett, with gifts equally important, in his graphic and easy way, holds his audience by the hour, imparting solid and enduring information.

Dr. J.'s attainments as a physician and scholar, united with more than a score of years of successful experience and labor in this holy cause, make him one of the most useful of lecturers.

Heard what the Doctor's neighbors say of him:

Dr. Jewett, though his addresses are descriptive, and full of pathos, humor, sarcasm and powerful exhortation, is a LECTURER, in the scientific sense of that word.—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

Dr. Jewett is a man of science and original thought, full of illustrations and argument, and among the foremost promoters of the great temperance reformation, that America has produced.—*Zion's Herald, Boston, Dec. 1860.*

Dr. Jewett's advocacy of sobriety as against drunkenness, is from altogether the right standpoint, being both legal and Christian. Few men wield facts and arguments with equal pith and cogency.—*Watchman and Reflector*, Dec. 1860.

Do not fail to hear Dr. Jewett.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTHWESTERN CONFERENCE OF UNIVERSALISTS.—The board of directors to whom was voted the power of making arrangements for the annual meeting of the northwestern conference of Universalists, have in compliance with the constitution, appointed the said meeting to be held in Jefferson, Wisconsin, on the third Tuesday, and following Wednesday and Thursday of January, 1860.

E. G. HALL, President.

J. H. TUTTLE, Recording Secretary.

Arrangements have been made with the C. & N. W. R. R. for half fare to and from this conference. A very large meeting is anticipated. Persons attending will be directed to places of entertainment by calling on Rev. E. Garfield, pastor of the Universalist society at Jefferson.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—The Monroe train, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi road, leaves at 6 P. M. instead of 5:45, and arrives at 11 A. M.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Geo. Parker of the Albion circuit will preach in the Primitive Methodist church in this city, in the morning at half past 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7, of Sabbath next, when collections will be taken up in behalf of the Primitive Methodist Home Missionary Society.

APPOINTMENTS.—We are glad to learn that N. F. Lund, Esq., of this city, has received the appointment of engrossing clerk in the assembly, from Col. Crane, the Chief Clerk. Master Geo. T. Potter, son of Deacon Potter, of this city, has been appointed messenger in the assembly, by Speaker Cobb.

JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions
to our

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Have made the Gazette Office one of the Best Jobbing Offices in the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin.

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!
we are enabled to execute any order for work with a

PROMPTNESS
unexcelled in this section of the state, and

IN STYLE AND NEATNESS
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We have in our employment a foreman who taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION
of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be repeated without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing It,

in the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only in the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

The Meeting To-Night:

We hope the meeting at the court room to-night will be generally attended by our citizens. A public expression of approbation is due from the constituents of those

members of congress who are willing to fearlessly discharge their duty at a time when the government is menaced by traitors or endangered by time-serving compromisers. Let the people of Janesville speak and give an unmistakable expression of their sentiments.

For the Daily Gazette,
"Prophets Without Honor."

Messrs. Editors:—Alive, as you are, to the manufacturing interests of the city, I feel assured that you will allow a little space

even in these exciting times, to the merits of an implement second to none in value to the farmer. I allude to the sunning mill of Messrs. Nash & Cutts, of your city. In a region where spring wheat must ever be the staple, and where the oat will annoy as long as horses live it, this mill is an invaluable acquisition. With it the farmer can readily secure perfectly clean seed, and as a consequence clean wheat. This I know from my own trial of it last spring. By this machine the agriculturist is fully protected against the impudence of saucy street buyers, who will propose very impudent questions if an unlucky oat is discovered in your load. Inventors are men who mean to be satisfied with nothing short of a perfect success, as shown by the fact that though up to last spring they had made thirty-two mills, yet no two of them were just alike. Such care must secure their object. This mill, although unnoticed at home, has been known and appreciated abroad. Substantial premiums have been awarded it wherever tested, in preference to all other machines of the kind.

N. W. H.

ACCIDENT.—A son of Arthur Jones, of Emerald Grove, aged about 12 years, was caught in the rod of a threshing machine while in motion yesterday, and before he could be released both bones of each thigh were broken in two places.

ANOTHER.—In this city, at the ice house of J. W. Allen, Edward Denning had both bones of one of his legs broken. A piece of ice weighing nearly 1000 pounds sliding back on a runway caused the accident.

INTERESTING TO THE OWNERS OF DOGS.—The proclamation from the major directing the enforcement of the dog law is of special interest to the owners of unregistered dogs, and of general interest to the public. This law is the one which Gov. Randall declared ought to be observed by every good citizen under a penalty of being kicked out of the state. We hope the many useless curs with which our street is infested will either be registered and properly taken care of, "kilt intirely."

TEMPERANCE.—Dr. Charles Jewett of Boston, Mass., will lecture on the subject of Temperance at the Baptist Church on Sunday next at 3 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is invited.

By order of the executive committee of the Janesville Total Abstinence League.

J. M. MAY, Cor. Secy.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP & GRAY,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, JANUARY 1, 1861.

Owing to the large receipts of wheat were lower to-day; we now sale of about 3500 bushels bushels at 74¢/6c for milling spring, and 85¢/10c for shipping—closing with a good demand at those figures.

Receipts of dressed hogs were light, only 60 head being on the market; prices, under favorable advice from the Chicago market, were 5¢/6¢ better. Sales of heavy at 64¢/65¢, and light at 47¢/5¢. No change in other produce.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 74¢/6c; fair to good dry shipping 65¢/7¢; damp and grown 65¢/7¢.

OATS—good local and some shipping demand at 14¢/15¢ per bushel.

RYE—declined to 38¢/40¢ per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good quality 30¢/32¢ per 60 lbs., common 28¢/30¢.

TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 1,000¢/1,100 per 40 lbs.

DRESSED HOGS—dairies at 4,75¢/5¢ for light to extra heavy.

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